

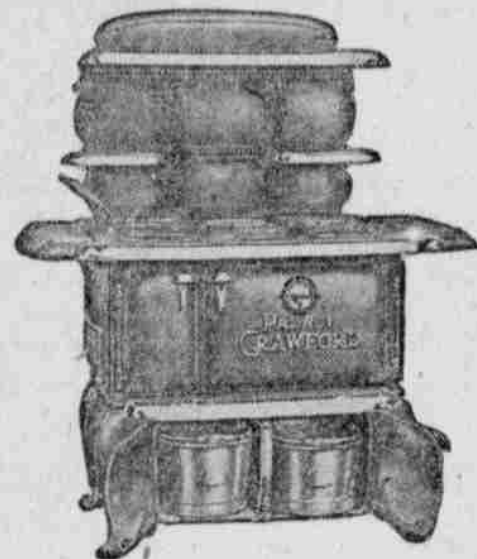
Miss Hope
Principal of Boston Public Cooking
School for 15 years, says of

**Crawford
Ranges**

"I have used several makes of ranges but consider the **Crawford** the best. It uses less coal and gives a more even heat than any range I ever saw."

The **Single Damper** (patented) affords the only perfect control of fire and oven.

The **Oven** has no "cold corners" nor "scorching spots," because of the cup-joint heat flues.



The **Two Hods** in the base, one for ashes instead of the old clumsy ash pan, and one for coal, is a wonderful trouble-saving idea.

Patented Grates.

Ask the Crawford agent to show you. Write us for circular.

Walker & Pratt Mfg. Co.
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C. W. Averill & Co., Barre Agents.

RECRUITS FOR ZIONISM.

Conspicuous Change in Attitude of Some Jewish Organizations.

A remarkable change has recently come over the attitude of several public bodies and organs of public opinion toward the widespread movement known as Zionism.

The Alliance Israelite of Paris, which has always hitherto opposed the movement, has changed its attitude, and the Israelite of Mainz and the American Israelite of Cincinnati have in recent issues renounced their former anti-Zionist attitude and declared at least a platonic friendship toward Zionism.

In the two latter cases the reason for the change is given with some plausibility; these papers declare that while Zionism was purely political and continued on the lines laid down by its founder, the late Dr. Herzl, they were opposed to it, as they considered any political aspirations of Jews both futile and dangerous. But it is contended by these organs that at the late tenth congress the political side of Zionism was practically buried, and they feel therefore at liberty to express the sympathy they have hitherto managed to conceal

so successfully with the sentimental Zionism that looks with love, but not with desire, toward the land of the fathers.

It will be difficult to prove the contention that the late congress made any such fundamental change in the principles of Zionism. It recognized that in the present condition of Turkey the immediate application of Dr. Herzl's ideas would be impracticable, but so far as we could discern the final aim of the movement, as interpreted by the congress, remained the same, and Zionism remains as national as it ever was.

Perhaps a more complete explanation of the remarkable volte face made by these journals, as well as by the alliance, is the discovery that they have made that the more ideal spirits of the younger generation are almost without exception Zionists in spirit, and that if they kept up their attitude of opposition they would find themselves left in the lurch.—From the American Hebrew.

A Preference.

"I shall leave my reputation to be judged by posterity."

"That's a good idea," replied Senator Sorghum. "The way things are going I'd much rather take my chances with posterity than with an investigating committee."—Washington Star.

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There are 18 that are slightly used and shopworn.

Cash or monthly payments.

Give us a call. Every machine good as new and fully guaranteed.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.,
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Candy Eaters. Right about face and march to the only place in town where you can get Candies fresh from the maker. We carry only newly made stock and can furnish it in any quantity at the

BARRE CANDY KITCHEN

**Middle Aged
Courtship**

By ALEXANDER D. CHASE
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The marquise, a man of forty; the baroness, a woman of thirty-six, a young man of twenty and a girl of nineteen made up the group.

"Now, go," said the marquise to the two younger ones. "You, my dear nephew, have received my consent, and you, Cecile, have obtained the same from your aunt. I will take care of you, and the baroness will probably not be lacking in gifts."

"I certainly will do my part," said the baroness.

"Uncle," said the young man joyously, "you are one of nature's as well as one of the nation's noblemen."

"Aunt," said the girl, "I shall endeavor to be worthy of your kindness."

The young couple strolled off into another of the suit of rooms, leaving the older ones together.

"Nature as well as history," said the marquise, "represents itself. Do you remember the day we received your father's blessing?"

"Perfectly, and how joyous I was. Then when the trouble between us came I was in despair. I did not know it was a blessing in disguise."

"How do you know it was a blessing?"

"From friends who have married and been miserable. I can count them on my fingers. There's Elise," putting the forefinger of her left hand on the little finger of her right, "and Annette, and Fanchette."

"Yes, and among my friends I can count as many who are supremely happy."

"The romance fades"—
"But it gives place to an enduring affection."

"These young people who have just left us will keep up a pretense of deferring to each other till the day after their return from their wedding tour; then they will begin to quarrel."

"But they will gradually grow nearer and dearer to each other. They will wrangle, but that is because each knows the other will endure such wranglings from a mate."

"But there are those whose quarrels grow more and more violent."

"They are but a small proportion of the whole."

"Ah, marquise, you have been converted too late. You are not old, but too old to feel love based on companionship."

"First love I have passed through. Unfortunately fate did not permit in my case the succeeding state. I have been, as it were, in a condition of suspense."

She cast her eyes to the floor.
"Whose fault was it?" she asked.

"Fate," she said. "I said fate prevented. Did I not? Nothing but fate can come between a boy and girl who love. I was young, and I did not understand you. Love needs to be tied together to prevent their flying apart. Marriage does that. Once married they have to learn to bear with each other. And when the child comes there is another reason why they must not fly apart. Married and with a child, disunion is frightful. They will endure real wrongs rather than that."

"And think of the absurdity that caused us to fly apart!"

"I have forgotten what it was."

"We were playing tennis."

"I remember."

"A ball I sent you you claimed to be foul."

"Now I recollect."

"I accused you of purposely seeing wrong."

"So you did."

"And you told me you were not in the habit of being accused of cheating."

"That's right. Go on."

"I threw down my racket and, with my nose in the air, marched off the court."

"Ah, yes, I have it now, and I said to myself, 'I don't want a wife who acts like that.'"

"And from then till now not a word of love has passed between us."

"How stupid!"

"We should have been whipped and ordered to make up like children."

There was a short silence between them, broken by the marquise.

"Something of more substance than romantic love drives me to marriage. Youth having passed, I need companionship. Had I a companion I could bear a great deal from her."

"And children?"

"For their sake I would bear anything."

"If you, a man, would bear anything for the dear little ones, how would it be with the woman who is much nearer to them than the man?"

"It is not too late."

"Yes; it is too late."

"No. Shall we risk it?"

She smiled.

"What amuses you?"

"The difference between this courtship and our former one."

"And I trust our relationship shall not be broken by a tennis ball. See that young rascal in there? He is stealing his arm around your niece's waist. He is imprinting a kiss on her lips."

"You are crushing the flowers in my corsage."

"And taking the dew from your lips."

"Enough of this. We are too old."

"Well, when shall we get through the preliminaries and be settled?"

"When you like."

Twisted Rope.

If you will coil rope to the left twice and then take the end and pass it down through the coil and then coil it once to the right you will probably take the twist out. This is the method used by an agent who has handled and sold rope for a great many years.

A man should be upright, not have to be kept straight.—Marcus Aurelius.

**MR. LAURIER
OPENS ATTACK**

Taxes Borden With Neglecting
Precedent

THE RESULT OF ELECTION

Of a New Speaker—Speech from the
Throne Is Very Mild—Refers to
Neither of Big Issues Before
the Voters.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 17.—The twelfth Canadian parliament assembled Wednesday. The Commons were summoned to the Senate chamber by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick as deputy to the Duke of Connaught, the governor general, and were then sent back to elect a speaker, which they did, by choosing Dr. Thomas Sproule head of the Orange order. He was nominated by Premier Borden. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, now leader of the opposition, reminded Mr. Borden that when the Liberal came into power the last year of Conservative regime, to stay in office. Sir Wilfrid clearly indicated that his leadership of the Opposition from now on would be real warfare. He said that the British practice was to keep the speaker in office until he was removed by death, and advocated an adherence to the custom here, saying: "After an election in which the principle fought for by the victorious government was the maintenance of British institutions, which were very much threatened by a business trade agreement, it was naturally thought that the head of the new government would hasten to put himself in accord with British institutions. Now British institutions are delegated to the backyard in ignominy to be brought up again when another election comes along."

The orthodox opening of parliament took place yesterday, when the Duke of Connaught as governor-general, foreshadowed the new government's policy in the speech from the throne. The speech contained no reference to either reciprocity or the Canadian navy, which were issues in the recent campaign. It foreshadowed legislation to bring Canada and the British West Indies closer in trade arrangements. It also indicated a policy for the improvement of Canadian highways, a law for the improvement of grain inspection and the appointment of an expert board to revise the tariff.

**BEEF BARONS GET
DELAY FROM COURT**

Judge Kohlsaat Grants 24 Hours For
Them to Answer Government's
Affidavits.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—No decision in the appeal of eight indicted Chicago packers for writs of habeas corpus can come before today. Judge Kohlsaat in the United States circuit court yesterday granted a 24 hour delay for counsel for the packers to answer affidavits filed by the government attorneys.

In the mean time arguments were presented by attorneys for the government urging that writs issued Nov. 14 be quashed and the government allowed to proceed with its trial set for next Monday, on indictments charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. In any event, it is not believed the trials of the packers will begin Monday. In case Judge Kohlsaat sustains the government's contention that the packers' petition was not in good faith, and quashes the writ, the indicted men have announced they will appeal to the supreme court and thus obtain a ruling on the constitutionality of the criminal sections of the Sherman law. This, according to counsel will have the effect of preventing trial on the indictment until the ruling.

Should Judge Kohlsaat grant the writs the government will appeal to the supreme court.

ELAMES TAFT AND CHAMP CLARK.
Member of Laurier Cabinet Explains Defeat of Reciprocity.

New York, Nov. 17.—George Graham, minister of railways and canals under the late cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, told the members of the National Founders' association at their annual dinner at the hotel Astor Wednesday night the reasons why reciprocity was defeated in Canada. Mr. Graham was one of the Liberal leaders who were returned to parliament, but it is expected that he will be returned from another constituency. Champ Clark with his annexation talk and one remark of President Taft himself were given by Mr. Graham as leading reasons for the Liberal defeat. With regard to the president's remark that "Canada is at the parting of the ways," Mr. Graham said that he read the context carefully, and that Mr. Taft was not misquoted but was seriously misrepresented in Canada. The phrase, however, he said, stuck, and was one of the turning points of the election.

SEEDLESS LEMON FOUND.
Discovered in San Bernardino, Cal.—The Original Bud From Italy.

San Bernardino, Cal., Nov. 17.—The seedless lemon, to produce which botanical experts had unsuccessfully labored for many years, has been discovered. It was announced Wednesday. The bud wood, from which the trees now bearing the seedless lemons have been grown, came from a sample labeled "citron of commerce."

The original bud came from Italy, but, according to the department of agricultural search of the groves of the old world failed to reveal any trees which bear seedless lemons. Fruit growers believe that the character of the fruit was changed through budding.

LIBERALS LOSE PROVINCE.
Premier of Prince Edward Island Defeated for Re-Election.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 17.—The Liberal government of Prince Edward Island lost Wednesday's election. Premier Palmer, Liberal candidate for reelection, was defeated by a large majority.

**REGULATE TRUSTS
DECLARES ROOSEVELT**

Ex-President Says That Is the Only
Way to Handle the Problem, Not
Solely By Resort to Law-suits.

New York, Nov. 17.—Recent litigation and legislation to regulate the trusts is discussed, and a remedy to meet the present situation is suggested by Theodore Roosevelt in an editorial entitled "The Trusts, the People, and the Square Deal," published this week in The Outlook. "The suit against the steel trust by the government," Mr. Roosevelt begins, "has brought vividly before our people the need of reducing to order our chaotic government policy as regards business." He concludes with the following recommendation:

"The national government exercises control over interstate commerce railways, and it can in similar fashion, through an appropriate governmental body, exercise control over all industrial organizations engaged in interstate commerce. This control should be exercised, not by the courts, but by an administrative body or board such as the bureau of corporations; for the interstate commerce commission, for the courts cannot with advantage permanently perform executive and administrative functions."

Before taking up his general theme Mr. Roosevelt pauses to deny that the representatives of the steel corporation misled him while he was president.

"It has been alleged that the purchase by the steel corporation of the property of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company gave the steel corporation practically a monopoly of the southern iron ores— that is, of the iron ore south of the Potomac and the Ohio. My information, which I have every reason to believe is accurate and not successfully to be challenged, is that, of these southern iron ores the steel corporation has, including the property gained from the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, less than 20 per cent.—perhaps not over 16 per cent. This is a very much smaller percentage than the percentage it holds of the Lake Superior ores, which even after the surrender of the Hill lease will be slightly over 50 per cent."

"According to my view, therefore, and unless—which I do not believe possible—these figures can be successfully challenged, the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company's ores in no way changed the situation as regards making the steel corporation a monopoly. The showing as to the percentage of reduction of all kinds of steel ingots and steel castings in the United States by the steel corporation and by all other manufacturers respectively makes an even stronger case. It makes the case even stronger than I put it in my testimony before the investigating committee, for I was scrupulously careful to make statements that erred, if at all, against my own position."

Returning to the main subject, Mr. Roosevelt continues:
"To attempt to meet the whole problem not by administrative governmental action but by a succession of lawsuits is hopeless from the standpoint of working out a permanently satisfactory solution. Moreover, the results sought to be achieved are achieved only in extremely insufficient and fragmentary measure by breaking up all big corporations, whether they have behaved well or ill, into a number of little corporations which it is perfectly certain will be largely, and perhaps altogether, under the same control. Such action is harsh and mischievous if the corporation is guilty of nothing except its size; and when, as in the case of the Standard Oil, and especially the tobacco, trust, the corporation has been guilty of immoral and anti-social practices, there is need for far more drastic and thoroughgoing action than any that has been taken, under the recent decree of the supreme court."

"In the case of the tobacco trust, for instance, the settlement in the circuit court, in which the representatives of the government seem inclined to consent, practically leaves all of the companies still substantially under the control of twenty-nine original defendants. Such a result is lamentable from the standpoint of justice. The decision of the circuit court, if allowed to stand, means that the tobacco trust has merely been obliged to change its clothes, that none of the real offenders have received any real punishment."

"Surely, miscarriage of justice is not too strong a term to apply to such a result when considered in connection with what the supreme court said of this trust.
"The effort to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is bound to fail, and ought to fail; when made, it merely means that some of the worst combinations are not checked and that honest business is checked. Our purpose should be, not to strangle business as an incident of strangling combinations, but to regulate big corporations in thoroughgoing and effective fashion, so as to help legitimate business as an incident of thoroughgoing and completely safeguarding the interests of the people as a whole."

"Few will dispute the fact that the present situation is not satisfactory, and cannot be put on a permanently satisfactory basis unless we put an end to the period of groping and declare for a fixed policy, a policy which shall clearly define and punish wrongdoing, which shall put a stop to the inequities done in the name of business, but which shall insure the community against repetition of the bad conduct—and it should never be permitted thus to assemble its parts as long as these parts are under the control of the original offenders, for actual experience has shown that these men are, from the standpoint of the people at large, unfit to be trusted with the power implied in the management of a large corporation."

"But nothing of importance is gained by breaking up a huge interstate and international industrial organization which has not offended otherwise than by its size, into a number of small concerns without any attempt to regulate the way in which those concerns as a whole shall do business. Nothing is gained by depriving the American nation of good weapons wherewith to fight in the great field of international industrial competition.
"To sum up, then, it is practically impossible, and, if possible, it would be mischievous and undesirable, to try to break up all combinations, merely because they are large and successful, and to put the business of the country back into the middle of the eighteenth century conditions of intense and unregulated competition between small and weak business concerns. Such an effort represents not progressives but an unintelligent though doubtless entirely well-meaning torpidity.
"Moreover, the effort to administer a law merely by lawsuits and court decisions is bound to end in signal failure, and meanwhile to be attended with delays and uncertainties, and to put a premium upon legal practice. Such an effort does not adequately punish the guilty, and yet works great harm to the innocent. Moreover, it entirely fails to give the publicity which is one of the best by-products of the system of control by administrative officials; publicity, which is not only good in itself, but furnishes the data for whatever further action may be necessary.
"We need to formulate immediately and definitely a policy which, in dealing with big corporations that behave themselves and which contain no menace save what is necessarily potential in any corporation which is of great size and very well managed, shall aim at their destruction but at their regulation and supervision, so that the government shall control them in such fashion as to safeguard the interests of the whole public, including producers, consumers, and wage-earners. This control should, if necessary, be pushed in extreme cases to the point of exercising control over monopoly prices, as rates on railways are now controlled; although this is not a power that should be used when it is possible to avoid it. The law should be clear, unambiguous, certain, so that honest men may not find that unwittingly they have violated it.
"In short, our aim should be, not to destroy, but effectively and in thoroughgoing fashion to regulate and control, in the public interest, the great instrumentalities of modern business, which it is destructive of the general welfare of the community to destroy, and which nevertheless it is vitally necessary to that general welfare to regulate and control. Competition will remain as a very important factor when once we have destroyed the unfair business methods, the criminal interferences with the rights of others, which alone enabled certain swollen combinations to crush out their competitors and, incidentally, the 'conservatives' will do well to remember that these unfair and inequitable methods by great masters of corporate capital have done more to cause popular discontent with the propertyed classes than all the orations of all the Socialist orators in the country put together."

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international industrial organization which has not offended otherwise than by its size, into a number of small concerns without any attempt to regulate the way in which those concerns as a whole shall do business. Nothing is gained by depriving the American nation of good weapons wherewith to fight in the great field of international industrial competition.

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FELT "ETHEREAL ASPHYXIA."
Rodgers Explains the Cause of His Fall Last Sunday.

Pasadena, Nov. 17.—"Ethereal asphyxia, or aerial complicity" is what Calbraith P. Rodgers, trans-continental aviator, says attacked him when he fell near Compton, Cal., last Sunday on the last stage of his cross country flight. Furthermore Rodgers asserts this is what caused the deaths of many other aviators. "It lurks in the pockets of the upper air strata," he said yesterday, "and creeps irresistibly upon the senses of the aviator, hulling him into dreamy unconsciousness. I believe this same thing caused the deaths of Arch Hoxsey, Ralph Johnstone, Eugene Ely and a number of others who have fallen to their death by losing control of their craft."

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